BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$10 00
" 3 months.....20 00
" 6 months.....40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....10 00
" 6 months.....20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1865 NO. 90.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$20 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	35 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	50 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square. Additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

COUNTY COURT.—The Court yesterday took up the State Docket, on which there were thirty cases, all of which were laid over except a few, and they were postponed until to-morrow.

The following Jurors were drawn:

FOR COUNTY COURT AT MAY TERM.

C Yates, W B Smith, H W Buffalo, William Powell, Matthew Roberts, W T Paschall, Asa Green, E Britt, Galvin Green, N Stone, R Edwards, Willie Smith, Upchurch Smith, Wright Stone, W R Vaughan, S S Turner, Henry Wall, Thos Marcom, R Chambles, Jeremiah Hopson, James Hopson, Wm Hopson, L Banks, William George, W D Crowder, W B Williams, Jesse Weathers, Wm Young, Thomas Young, A A Smith, Robt Witherspoon, Jas Stephens, Carlos Yates, A L Bunn, D Ferrell, W H Whitaker, E Rochell, C M Horton, Jno Nash, Jas Dupree, J B Myatt, Willis Brown, J Q Williams and W G Ferrell.

FOR SPRING TERM SUPERIOR COURT.

C Lowe, A C Council, J H Adams, P H Barbee, Jos H Thomas, Ransom Gulley, Alvis Yates, J J Saunders, Jas R Young, Ezekiel Young, J W Booth, D Barber, Allen Honeycutt, Jos E Fish, Jos Andrews, W R Pool, A R Horton, W R Crawford, Wesley Horton, Kirney Byrd, James Broadwell, Jas Bryant, Joseph Blake, S D Hall, W R Edwards, T D Sledge, Wm Barber, John Ray, Jr., A G Ferrell, H Thompson, Theo Snow, W R Richardson, J J Overby, Wm Carlton, E L Mills, Alvis Sorrell, M C Hodge, David Wicker, John O'Rorke, Mark Barker, W C Ragin, S Penny, A McDade and T J Utley.

BOYS ON GUARD.—We learn that the boys of Capt. Waterhouse's company, under seventeen, volunteered to stand guard night before last.—This was patriotic and praiseworthy in the boys; but like many other soldiers we have seen, they looked rather the worse yesterday morning for their night's adventures—a history of which we have heard, but will not write it. If grown Home Guards get tight and are incapable of performing duty, is it any wonder that a boy here and there should go to sleep upon his post? or that he should imagine the kicking of a horse in a neighboring stable to be some one breaking into the house after the salt he was placed to guard? All honor to the boys.

COTTON BURNED.—We learn from the Salisbury *Watchman* that 125 bales of cotton in the suburbs of that town were consumed by fire on Monday last, and that there is no doubt it was the work of an incendiary. The cotton belonged to Messrs. Holt, Brown and Mock, and they offer $3,000 reward for the persons guilty of setting it on fire.

The editor of the Fayetteville *Telegraph* wishes a printer. He says, "To one competent to act as foreman, proof-reader and compositor, liberal inducements will be offered."

FROM WILMINGTON.—We received on yesterday the Wilmington *Journal* of Monday, the 20th. The following is the only editorial in it:

"The circumstances under which we labor now, renders it necessary that we should say as little as possible. Our readers will therefore excuse the lack of editorial matter in to-days *Journal*."

ANOTHER FIRE IN FAYETTEVILLE.—The *Telegraph* of Wednesday says:

"Last night, about 7 o'clock, one of the government warehouses, in Campbellton, was destroyed by fire. It contained only a small quantity of forage. It was doubtless the work of an incendiary. Our citizens must be watchful."

FROM CHARLOTTE.—The *Bulletin* of the 22d has the following article:

Col. Wm J. Hoke.—This energetic officer, commanding post of Charlotte, is displaying the most commendable energy in the regulation of affairs connected with his immediate speciality. He has organized a military police force which occupy every public place, and the preservation of order, where everything is so favorable to confusion, is a task so difficult that its successful accomplishment is worthy of all praise. It becomes the duty of every good citizen to aid Col. Hoke in his efforts to keep down lawlessness, and to preserve that decorum which disciplines the mind for any emergency. The time may not be distant when our city may be threatened by the public enemy. It will then be much easier for our people to realize the value of Col. Hoke's administration, in the lack of confusion and panic, which has unhappily, pervaded other places. Let us all give to the commandant our best assistance in his arduous duties.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.—The Charlotte *Democrat* of the 21st says:

Within the last few days the prices of provisions have advanced alarmingly in this market.—Everybody has heard of the fabulous prices paid in Richmond for something to eat, and it seems that those prices are to be realized here. God have mercy on the poor people. Unless our country friends bring something to eat for the large number of people accumulating in Charlotte, the rich as well as the poor must suffer.

[From the Camden Journal.]

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS IN A TREE TOP.

My plantation is about three miles from Camden, on the Wateree. Intelligence reached me on Wednesday last that the river was rapidly rising. I took a bateau, in company with a strong man servant and pushed on to rescue my stock. While engaged in capturing three fine hogs, the head dam on the plantation above broke, and let loose a flood that swept everything before it, and spread out about two miles from bank to bank. In attempting to get out, the bateau washed by the current against a tree, capsized and two pigs drowned. The boat was caught by the tree in midship, and we managed to get on the bottom where we stood, three feet in water. Our frail anchor began to give way, but there was another tree ten feet distant beyond our reach from the boat. By crawling as far as we could, and then placing one end of the boat pole in a fork of the tree and holding the other end, my companion in distress made his escape, and in turn held the pole for me. It was a cotton tree, seven inches at the root, and about forty feet high. We had scarcely perched ourselves in its boughs before the first tree and the boat were swept away. Here we were, up a slender tree, with an angry torrent twenty feet deep sweeping five feet beneath us, and an expanse of the river more than a mile on either side. From this time, Wednesday twelve o'clock, until Friday two o'clock, we clung for life to these frail but faithful limbs. The river reached its highest on Wednesday evening at five o'clock, and its roar and width prevented our cries from being heard until next day. All the first day and night, and all the second day and night, we shouted for help; and we began to give up all hope. In my exertion to save the boat, I had thrown off my coat, which we lost, and the only way we kept ourselves from freezing to death, was by violently and constantly striking each other and kicking the tree.

Thursday night, the boy slept soundly, and it was with difficulty I supported him and cheered him up from giving out entirely. We tasted no food or water, and felt no inclination to do so, but I occasionally moistened my lips, that I might halloo the louder. The waves surged about us, and we were fearful the tree would be washed off, as the current seemed to be heaped up in the track in which it grew. Though almost my entire stock of mules, beef cattle, sheep, hogs, fodder, &c., was swept away, yet so imminent was the peril, I scarcely thought of them for a moment. Every exertion was made to rescue us by several gentlemen, but the torrent was too swift and heavy for a boat to live. A bateau, with two negroes came within a hundred yards of the tree, when it was swamped and they barely escaped by clinging to another. About two o'clock on Friday, Mr. Rush, the overseer on Colonel Chesnut's plantation, with two colored men, reached the tree in a boat. He, with one of them, took our places on the tree, and we safely reached the shore, stiff and bruised from the fearful exposure. The boat returned and brought the other parties. My colored boy is confined to bed, but is doing well; he would have given out in a few hours longer no doubt. I am sore in my limbs, and hoarse, but suffer in no other way, and with gratitude to a kind Providence for rescuing us from a watery grave, I will ever remember the freshet of January 11, 1865.

The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat and drink, and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and the light; to pace round in the mill of habit, and turn the wheel of wealth, to make reason our book-keeper, and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is not all life. In all this, but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened; and the seantities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence, the laugh of mirth which vibrates through the heart, the tears that freshen the dry waters within, the music that brings childhood back, the doubt which makes us meditate the death which startles us with mystery, the hardship which forces us to struggle, the anxiety that ends in trust—are the true nourishments of our natural being.

Kind words never blister the tongue or lips.—And we never heard of one mental trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much. They help one's good nature and good will. Soft words soften our soul.—Angry words are fuel to the fuel of wrath, and make the blaze more fierce—Kind words make other people good-natured. Cold words freeze people, and hot words scorch them, and bitter words make them bitter, and wrathful words make them wrathful.—There is such a rush of all those kinds of words in our days, that it seems desirable to give kind words among them. There are vain words, and idle words, and hasty words, and spiteful words, and empty words, and profane words, and warlike words. Kind words also produce their own image on men's souls. And a beautiful image it is. They soothe, and quiet, and comfort the hearer. They shame hits out of his sour, morose, unkind feelings. We have not yet begun to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used.—*Pascal.*

For the Progress.]

THE PASSING YEAR OF 1864.

Another year is passing by
Which brings a deep but tranquil sigh,
To think the earth in human gore,
Must drink the blood of thousands more—
The blood of men with evil fraught,
Their souls with filthy lucre bought—
Bought with the price our Savior bore,
Yet some demand a penny more.
O, wicked man, dost thou not hear
Thy awful doom—depart from here
To regions of eternal woe,
There wicked men are doom'd to go.
Another thought, another sigh.
A widow's woe, an orphan's cry,
A broken heart, a fallen tear,
Are sad mementoes of the year.
The hardy swaine that till'd the field—
That mow'd the meadow, rak'd the hay
From early down till evening gray—
The aspiring youth of genius rare,
Who strove to write his mortal name
Immortal on the scroll of fame—
The young, the ag'd the hoary hair—
All, all the fate of rabble share.

CENSOR.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 16, 1864.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR,
No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transpotation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHING TO DISPOSE OF a quantity of the above mentioned property will offer at public sale on Saturday 25th February, at her residence in Jamestown, Guilford County, viz: Feather Beds, Bed Clothing, Bedsteads Bureaus, Looking Glasses, one good Clock, Washstand, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, Sideboards, Tables, one folding Table, Table Furniture, Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, one fine Castor and Cruits, two Setts Chairs, one new, one Sett of Cane bottomed Chairs, nearly new, cooking Utensils one Stove, Wash Pots, &c. Also one Lady's Saddle, one Cotton Spinner 25 Spindles.

Terms cash in specie. MARY MENDENHALL.

Feb 22-4t

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF MARCH, THE price of Gas will be $80 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Feb 21-1stm Lessees.

$800 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red-skined mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W F Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr W J Hawkins at Ridgeway. Feb 22-10t

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Adj't and Insp'r Gen's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 122.

III. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed.) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh, February 10,

Official: JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. Gen'l.

Feb 14-d7tw1t

*** State papers copy seven times.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20. RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E S HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all morticed and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call ng on or addressing

Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in out charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19 dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FARRISS.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID MICROSCOPE,

Feb 22-3t* Appply to H. D. COLEY N C Book Store.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at his office for our use.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	31						

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No 2.

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General.

Hd'qrs. Armies of the Confed. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 1, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

feb 20-d6t R. E. LEE, Genera'

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order,
No 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW ASSISTANT ADjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hindsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) H. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Feb. 14-d7tw1t Major & A. A. Gen'l.

*** State papers copy seven times.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administrator.

FOR RENT.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE BED ROOMS, EITHER furnished or unfurnished, can be had by applying to Mrs. THOMAS CARTER.

Feb 23-d3t

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.

Feb 23-tf Raleigh N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

Where Next?

Now that Schofield is in possession of Wilmington, and Sherman has passed Columbia and is moving in the direction of Charlotte, there can be no kind of a doubt but it is their intention to strike at some other vital point in North Carolina; and that the point aimed at is on the North Carolina railroad and between Charlotte and Goldsboro'. Both Charlotte and Goldsboro' may receive a passing call, but as they are of but little importance, in themselves, our impression is that Greensboro and Raleigh are the main objective points of the enemy in North Carolina; and unless our authorities can concentrate a sufficient force to arrest their progress, but a few weeks can elapse before both will be occupied. Raleigh, being the Capitol of the State, will certainly be visited if the invaders be not defeated before they can reach it.

We do not write thus to create panic or excitement, but reason and a common sense survey of the present situation inevitably leads to such conclusions; and we do it to impress authorities, army and people with what they may expect.

Sherman, Foster and Schofield cannot have an aggregate of less than one hundred thousand men, and this force, moving in three columns, from Winnsboro', Charleston and Wilmington, is to be concentrated in North Carolina for a final blow upon Richmond. Assuming, then, that these speculations are based upon sound reason, it is apparent that this force must be meet and defeated before it reaches Virginia, or both Richmond and Gen. Lee's army must fall by the combined forces of Sherman and Grant: and to avert this, and so concentrate all our own strength, we shall not be surprised to hear, at any moment, that Richmond and Petersburg have been abandoned and that the whole army of Northern Virginia is falling back into this State. In fact we do not see how we are to hope for success, in a conflict with the powerful army of Sherman, unless we can bring the veterans of Gen. Lee's army to confront them; and taking this view of the matter we think it more than probable that the next great battle, and possibly the closing struggle of the war, will take place somewhere on the North Carolina railroad, or between that and the Roanoke river.

But speculation will avail but little; important events are following rapidly upon the heels of one another, and a few weeks will no doubt enable us to know the best or the worst. Of one thing there can be no doubt—the hour of trial and suffering, for North Carolina, is upon us

Good Old Papers.

We received a mail yesterday which brought us a number of Southern papers, but they are from ten days to three weeks old. We also received a few State papers, from which we have gleaned what items we could. The Winnsboro' *News* of the 18th, the latest date received, has the following:

Fall of Columbia.—It is our painful duty to announce this morning, the fall of the capital of our State—Columbia.

A gentleman well known to us, informs us that our proud city had to succumb to a superior force of the enemy, about 11 o'clock, yesterday. As usual, there were a great many rumors in regard to this sad affair, and even yet it is difficult to get a correct statement.

There are, also, a great many rumors in regard to the route taken by the enemy, and when we attempt to trace up these rumors, we find they lack a fountain head. Some say the enemy has taken the old State road to our town, whilst others insist that they have gone *via* Camden, making a more direct route to Greensboro', N. C. We hope the latter may be correct, and that our little town may not be entered by the forces of the enemy. Should, however, they come this way, we admonish all who intend staying to keep perfectly quiet. A word out of place may cause some very unpleasant suffering. Be calm, be quiet, be not excited, lest, in your excitement you cause yourself and others to suffer.

We have already published the fact that Sherman's army was at Winnsboro' a few days ago. No doubt Charlotte is the next point to which Sherman's attention is directed.

The Wilmington *Journal* of Monday evening comes to us filled with extracts and telegrams, and hence we suppose Fulton was too much excited to write to his readers. Wherever Fulton may be we hope he is for fighing it out.

WAR NEWS.

The *Express* of Tuesday says:

There was no movement on the lines yesterday. During the forenoon the enemy got up a furious shelling on our left, caused by the appearance of a Confederate working party in their front, and wasted a good deal of ammunition to little effect upon them. Several of their missiles whizzed over and exploded in the city while numbers of them fell in Blandford, that devoted suburb rising so prominently in the rear of our lines.

The enemy, as we some days since predicted, is busily extending a line of railway to his new position on Hatcher's Run. Scouts report this from actual observation. From thence to his base at City Point, Grant will soon have a continuous rail, running at all points in close proximity to his main lines. He will, therefore, find no difficulty in transporting supplies from the wharf as fast as his steamers can land them, and will be enabled to drop them at any camp on the route. By means of this road, too, his large army can be supplied with wood, drawn from their new position on our right.

We learn that the enemy is throwing up heavy works on the Brunswick Stage Road, between Reams' Station and Monk's Neck bridge, two miles below the latter place. The object of this is, no doubt, so to strengthen their position there, that they may be the better able to extend their lines in that direction in the future. The Yankees are of the opinion that General Lee will retreat that way this Spring, and by these continued extensions, they will be enabled to intercept and entrap him.

The *Dispatch* of the same date says:

On last Thursday night, the 16th instant, our forces evacuated Charleston, and it is believed the enemy took possession during the next day. Many guns must have been abandoned by our troops, but it is consoling to know that the Yankees got little else. There was no cotton at Charleston to gladden Lincoln's heart, and the city itself was little better than a deserted ruin. Several telegraph operators, all of them men of Northern birth, did *not* come out with our forces, but remained to receive the Yankees.

The evacuation of Charleston should rather inspire cheerfulness than gloom. Sherman can only be checked by an immediate concentration in his front of all our troops, both in North and South Carolina. If this is done, he may be defeated and his present expedition broken up. If he is not defeated, he will march straight up the railroad to Charlotte, thence to Salisbury, thence to Greensboro' and Danville, and so on to Richmond. Many different estimates have been made of Sherman's army. Some think he has sixty thousand men. We know he has four full army corps and a strong force of cavalry. His corps will not number less than twelve thousand men.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

The Charlotte *Bulletin* of the 21st says:

Our advices from below yesterday are to the effect that our troops had fallen back to White Oak, a station on the railroad about eight miles this side of Winnsboro', and forty-six miles from Columbia. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, our rear guard still held Winnsboro', and skirmishing was going on with the enemy. It is stated that the enemy's force consisted of two divisions, and it is probable that it was the major portion of the column which was moving in the direction of Columbia, but which kept up through Lexington District, S. C., and crossed the river at Allston, moving thence across the country to Winnsboro'. If this be correct, our theory, given in an editorial on Sunday morning, is erroneous, and the prospect of an advance upon this point assumes a probability. It is the part of wisdom for our citizens to act with calmness, if such be the case. Confusion and panic will not mend matters. Our military authorities are aware of the situation, and of course will provide for any emergency.

On his Winding Way.

The Charlotte *Bulletin* of Tuesday says:

Mayor Harris received a telegram yesterday from his excellency, Gov. Vance, which gives us the intelligence that he will be here to-day, and that he will address the citizens at the Court House to-morrow. Due notice will be given of the hour, and we hope every one will turn out to hear our patriotic Governor.

Now "this is a move in the right direction." "Your Governor" made an "exhortation" at Goldsboro on Saturday last, and though there were only three men in that place, last summer, that dared brave the "red string" and vote against him, he got not a single volunteer; and now Charlotte, having done still better, giving *seven hundred* for him and *one* for his opponent, will do no better. In voting for him they pledged themselves to "fight it out," and now we call upon them to do it.

We hope the Governor will continue to travel and proclamate, for his voice, like the braying of many asses, has music in it.

SIXTY THOUSAND PERSONS DROWNED IN INDIA.—Later advices reveal the full extent of the disaster inflicted by the terrible cyclone in India.—A Calcutta letter to the London *Times*, just received, says:

"I see that the news of 12,000 persons having been lost in the cyclone, was received with incredulity in England. The estimate was wide of the truth, but only because it underrated the calamity. As every one knows this country will readily conceive, there is no possibility of ascertaining precisely the loss of life, because hundreds might be swept away and leave no trace behind. But we are not without data for arriving at a conclusion, and it has now been calculated that there cannot be fewer than 60,000 persons drowned, or otherwise killed by that fearful storm. In the Island of Sangor alone, before the cyclone, there were 8,200. There are now about 1,200; nor have any left it to go elsewhere. Seven thousand were carried clean away by the storm wave. All up the river the population has been swept off, if not in the same proportion, yet in very large numbers. As we all anticipated, disease is raging everywhere—cholera, fever, and small pox. The epidemic fever which I have mentioned in previous letters this year, is depopulating whole districts.

"THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER" is the title of a novelette just issued from the press of W. B. Smith & Co., of this city. It may be had of the publishers, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C. Price for single copies, $2.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The President is again mistaken. When, in his letter to Mr. Seddon, declining to submit the propriety of that gentleman's determination to resign, he says that he cannot acknowledge "the existence of a power or right in the Legislative Department of the government, or any part or branch of it, to control the continuance in office of those principal officers in each of the Executive Departments," the choice of whom the Constitution has vested in the Chief Magistrate, he entirely mistates the question, and argues from a point which has no relevancy to the subject. No one has been stupied enough to assert that Congress, or any portion of Congress, has any power to dismiss a Cabinet officer. No one has been absurd enough to deny that the right to choose those officers is, by the Constitution, vested in the Chief Magistrate—by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; an important modification which, doubtless in the hurry of writing, escaped the President's memory. The President, therefore, in his letter to Mr. Seddon, took a great deal of pains to prove a proposition which no one disputed, and to disprove a point which no one asserted. The letter of Mr. Bocock, on behalf of the delegation from Virginia, indicates the exact nature of the issue which the President has raised; but which they had no thought of making. They intended no interference; much less any dictation.—Nothing was further from their thoughts than an attack on the dearly cherished and desperately defended Executive prerogative of appointment. They found the country in a condition of extreme despondency and gloom. They observed symptoms which they considered alarming, and which indeed had excited the apprehensions of all thoughtful men. They attributed the gloom and the despondency and the concomitant alarming symptoms to a prevailing distrust of the capacity of the various Executive agents to whom the management of the different departments of the government was confided. This distrust was so plainly pronounced and so widely extended that it constitued the indisputable public opinion of the country—that very public opinion to which the President declares himself at all times willing to defer. To be sure he speaks of a well-informed and enlightened public opinion as that to which he would yield respect; but if he means that he is to be sole and supreme judge of the degree of information and enlightenment necessary to form such opinion, he might just as well have said that he would regard nobody's wishes but his own, and that the desires of the country were to be at all times subordinate to his views. Of course he did not mean this. Of course the delegation from Virginia could not suppose that he would regard as officious and untimely the suggestions of a wise prudence, and the counsels of the representatives of one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy. These gentlemen hint that more than once the advice of the Executive has been tendered on subjects within the Legislative province; and such advice has always been received with due consideration and respect. They had a right to expect at least a fair reciprocity of courtesy. It is not known, we believe, that they ever refused to vote for a measure simply because it had the Executive endorsement; or that they rejected the Executive advice simply because it was tendered to them in an indirect and unofficial mode. Yet, when they intimate that changes in the administration might be expedient, and when a Cabinet officer, presuming allusion to be made to himself, tenders his resignation, the President almost refuses to accept it; not primarily, because the change might not be beneficial, but because somebody had asked that it might be made. This seems to be the meaning of all that he has said on the subject, although he argues on those other and totally irrelevant grounds, to which we have referred.

If the President had resolved not to yield anything to the voice of the country simply because it is the voice of the country, and to reject good advice simply because it is given as advice, he ought to have said so without circumlocution, and spared us the elaborate but inapplicable disquisition on the nature of the British Constitution with which he has favored us. The people of this Confederacy care very little about the powers of the British Ministry or the Constitution of the British Parliament; but they do care very much to see our own Government properly administered, and our resources faithfully and energetically employed. They have no animosity against Mr. Seddon, or, for aught we know, against any of the Heads of Departments. They, questionless, regard with profound admiration the gentle interchange of sympathy in the courteous struggle between the President and the late Secretary of War. They are glad that the President was pleased with Mr. Seddon, and that Mr. Seddon reveres the President. These are sentiments honorable alike to both of the distinguished gentlemen. But this does not alter the least important fact, that public opinion desired and even demanded certain changes which were deemed necessary to the safety of the country and the successful prosecution of the war. If the President had met the question fairly and squarely, he would either have denied the existence of such public opinion, or he would have flatly refused to be guided by it. He does neither of these things. He only tells us that Congress, nor, *a fortiori*, the Virginia delegation has any right to control the Executive appointments, and that nobody but the Executive has the power to make such appointments. Which is very much the same as if the Gas Company were to keep the city of Richmond in darkness because the people should presume to ask for light; or as if the city authorities should close the reservoir because the people should venture to ask for water.

DEACONNESS.—The ancient office of deaconness has been revived by the Episcopal Bishop of Alabama. The rules of the order indicate that its members are to be a sort of Protestant Sisters of Charity, charged with the care of orphan asylums, hopitals, schools, &c. They are to assume a uniform, but they take upon themselves no pledges of perpetual virginity or any such nonsense, and may leave the order at their discretion. In view of the great diminution of our male population, the movement will doubtless attract attention. Something similar may be done by other denominations, and pious and charitable women may be employed in doing good.

THE WILD MAN AGAIN.

A correspondent of the Caddo Gazette writing under date of the 28th ultimo, from Pascolita, Arkansas, on Upper Red River, states that the cold, during the present winter, has been in that region, the severest within the memory of man. The rivers were frozen solid, the plains presented an unbroken sheet of snow. The writer relates the following story, of an attempt to capture the famous wild man, who has been so often encountered on the borders of Arkansas, and Northern Louisiana:

In my travels, I met a party from your county, in pursuit of a wild man. They had struck his trail at a canebrake bordering on Brant Lake and the Sun Flower Prairie. I learned from one of the party that the dogs ran him to an arm of the lake, which was frozen, but not sufficiently strong to bear his weight, which consequently gave way. He had, however, crossed, and the dogs were at fault.

One of the party, mounted on a fleet horse, coming up, encouraged the dogs to pursue, but found it impossible to cross with his horse, and concluded to follow the lake around, until he could ascertain the direction taken by this monster of the forest. On reaching the opposite side of the bend, he was surprised to see something in the lake like a man breaking the ice with his arms, and hastening under cover of the undergrowth, to the spot where he expected him to come out, he concealed himself near the place where he had a full view of him, until he reached the shore, where he came out and shook himself.—He represents him as a stout, athletic man, about six feet four inches in height, completely covered with hair of a brownish cast about four to six inches long. He was well muscled, and ran up the bank with the fleetness of a deer.

He says he could have killed him with his gun, but the object of the party being to take him alive, and hearing the horns of his comrades, and the howling of the dogs, on the opposite bank of the lake, he concluded to ride up and head him, so as to bring him to bay, that they might secure their prize. So soon, however, as the wild man saw the horse and rider, he rushed frantically towards them, and in an instant dragged the hunter to the ground, and tore him in a most dreadful manner, scratching out one of his eyes, and injuring the other so much that his comrades despair of the recovery of his sight; biting large pieces out of his shoulders and various parts of his body.—The monster then tore off the saddle and bridle from the horse and destroyed them, and, holding the horse by the mane, broke a short piece of sapling, and mounting the animal, started at full speed across the plains, in the direction of the mountains, guiding the horse with his club. The person left with the wounded man, informed me that the party was still in pursuit, having been joined by a band of friendly Indians, and thought that if they could find a place in the mountains not covered with snow, or canebreak in the vicinity to feed their horses, they might overtake him in a day or two."

A NEW PRIESTESS—PARIS.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

English "swell piety" has been having quite a treat in Paris, during the past fortnight. Some three weeks since, Galignani's *Messenger* announced one morning that "Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Frederic Thistlethwyte have arrived at the Hotel Bristol, from Grosvenor Square, London." Now, you probably have not the remotest conception who "Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Frederic Thistlethwayte" are. Had you lived in London any time during the past ten years, and been at all behind the scenes in that great London, you would have known.

Some years since a star of the very first magnitude made its appearance in the sky of the *demimonde* in London. This was a beautiful young creature of about sixteen, with an elegant, lithe figure, most exquisitely chiselled features, beautiful blue eyes, a complexion which put rouge and powder to shame, and the most delicious silky, flax-colored ringlets that ever were seen upon a female's head. She created a tremendous sensation, and during three or four years she carried everything before her, and any quantity of lords, dukes and other members of the "nobility and gentry" were brought down, and paid for their homage at the feet of the beautiful Laura Bell. In the midst of her brilliant career she captived and married Mr. Augustus Frederic Thistlethwyate, a young gentleman then an officer in the army, belonging to an excellent family, and supposed to be the possessor of a considerable more amount of money than brains. Thistlethwayte, who had, and has now, an income of about £80,000 a year, took his wife to his elegant residence in Grosvernor square, and where, being tabooed by the aristocracy for his *mesalliance*, he held high carnival for a year or so with his old companions and those of the late Laura Bell, now Mrs. Thistlethwayte. While thus living in clover, Thistlethwayte went one night to hear Richard Weaver, the converted pugilist, preach, and Thistlethwayte became himself converted. Madame soon followed suit, and in a short time Mr. T. felt a call to preach, and during two or three years traveled over England, Ireland, Scotland, "exhorting." Mrs. T. only received her "call lately," and it is on a preaching mission that she has recently been in Paris.

I met Mrs. Thistlethwayte in London, in 1861, at the house of Lola Montes. It seems that in their days of youth and sin Lola and the pretty Laura Bell had been great cronies, and, to her credit be it said, she did not feel inclined to throw off her old friend when she had become rich and prosperous and respectable. On the contrary, she assisted Lola in the purchase of a long lease of a house in Park Lane, which Lola, then passing under the name of Mrs. Heald, opened as a lodging house. It was there I met her one afternoon. She and Lola were then both exceedingly "pious," and were both "sitting" under the pastoral care and instruction of the "Great Tribulation" Cumming. Mrs. Thistlethwayte was then, I think, the most beautiful creature, the most perfect of that waxen doll-like style of beauty, I ever saw. I am sorry to say, however, that although their table was good, both she and Lola indulged that afternoon in several "goes" of hot gin and water, and that I had the pleasure of partaking of that mild and agreeable beverage several times with them.

Mrs. Thistlethwayte, still very beautiful—wanting only wings and an absence of crinoline to lead to the illusion that she is an escaped angel—has been preaching here, Sundays and week days, in the parlor of an English resident in Paris, and has drawn large audiences. She speaks with a good deal of fluency and "expounds" with a considerable degree of force. She preaches more upon the horrors than the beauties of religion, and it seems strange to hear issuing from those exquisitely chiseled lips the warrants of damnation to the greater portion of mankind. She and her husband have returned to England now, without, I fear, having accomplished any very "great shakes" in this gay, ungodly city.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

From Sherman.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 23.—Passengers from below report raiding parties as having been at Union and Abbeville, S. C., and destroying much property.—These reports lack confirmation, however. The force left at Columbia is said to have been insignificant and that they have been expelled. A large force reached Chester to-day. They move rapidly. [Not more rapidly than our forces do who fall back before them.—ED.] The city is full of the wildest rumors and reliable intelligence is contraband.

[Such is the language of the dispatch. Why is reliable intelligence contraband? Are the authorities afraid to let the people know what is going on, or do they think that the publication of facts would convey "aid and comfort" to the enemy? Why was this dispatch 24 hours on the way from Charlotte when that place and Raleigh are in regular communication? How long will the authorities trifle with the people? Chester, at which point the enemy are represented as being on the 22nd, is 48 miles from Charlotte.—ED.]

European News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—European advices says an Imperial meeting of the French Privy Council was held in Paris on the 4th inst., at which affairs with America in connection with those of the Mexican Empire formed the principal object of the meeting. It is understood that the Council's final agreement was, to abstain for the present from all movements, without, however, indulging fear of its security.

The British Parliament opened on the 6th instant.

In the Queen's address, the following paragraph occurs: "Civil war in North America still continues. Her Majesty regards steadfastly her neutrality, between the contending parties, but would rejoice at friendly relations between them."

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby referred to the termination of the reciprocity treaty, and the treaty regulating the naval force in the Lakes, as measures framed in a spirit of hospitality to the English fishery question, and with all risks and dangers of war, Her Majesty's government will be deeply responsible if they are not fully awake to the position in which this country is placed by these acts of the government of the United States."

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—In the House to-day, a message from the President was received, in response to resolutions of enquiry, enclosing a telegram from Gen. Hardee, relative to the failure to destroy the cotton at Savannah.

He stated that the cotton was stored in cellars and garrets, and its destruction would have involved that of the city.

The Senate bill increasing the number of midshipmen was passed. The tax bill was further considered until 3 o'clock, when the House took a recess until 7 o'clock p. m.

The Senate passed the House bill to more effectually punish absentees, and prevent desertion from the army. After a secret session, it adjourned.

SHELLING COLUMBIA.—We publish, from the Charlotte *Bulletin*, the following statement for what it is worth, at the same time entering our protest as to the Federals shelling the city without warning. It is not in keeping with their behavior elsewhere, and we do not believe they were guilty of it there. The *Bulletin* says:

One of the most atrocious crimes perpetrated since the begining of this war was the shelling of Columbia S. C., by the enemy, without a moment's warning. We are justified by truth in saying that two batteries were placed at commanding points on the west side of the river, and a bombardment opened upon the city whilst it was filled with women and children. Many of the houses were perforated by the missiles, and the flying of women and children from the terror thus created, is said to have been a most heart-rending sight. No demand had been made for the surrender of the city. On the contrary, the enemy's approach was silently and stealthily conducted. Some eight or ten persons were killed by the fragments of shells thus wontonly thrown into the midst of helpless non-combatants. We are informed, also, that after the surrender of the place, squads of the enemy marched about the city shooting down such citizens as they could find, urging as an excuse that they might be stragglers from Beauregard's army. There is, we hope, a heavy retribution in store for such barbarous conduct, and that it is not far distant.

We are yet without official or other news from Wilmington, but it is stated that the place was evacuated by our troops on Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock, and that all government property, cotton, &c., not brought off, was destroyed. To what point our forces have fallen back we are not apprised, but suppose Goldsboro' will be the rallying place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN Raleigh on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, for the purpose of paying off the orders issued by the sub-agents for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers. On all other days I may be found at my home.

J D HAYES,
County Commissioner.

Feb 24-3t

*** Standard, Confederate and Conservative copy 3 times.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.